

SURREY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS.

BY

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THE grant by the National Trust of Dr. F. B. Penfold's collection of Surrey tokens on permanent loan, which is noticed in the *Annual Report* for 1941, makes a valuable and welcome addition to the tokens already possessed by the Society. These, though useful for study, are insufficient in number to convey an adequate idea of the wealth of issues to which the County can lay claim and their widespread distribution. The Penfold Collection makes good this deficiency, containing as it does specimens from nearly every town and village in the county where tokens were issued—apart from Bermondsey and Southwark, whose tokens are usually treated separately—and is, it is safe to say, one of the most complete collections of Surrey tokens ever formed by private effort.

The object of these notes is first to give a brief account of the collection and of the history of 17th-century trade tokens, and in the second place to revise the list contained in the Surrey section of the late Dr. G. C. Williamson's monumental work, *Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1889, 1891). His volumes, though published over half a century ago, still remain the leading treatise on the subject and the latest attempt to cover the whole of the country county by county; but in the intervening period many fresh issues in Surrey, as in other counties, have come to light, some tokens that he attributes to Surrey belong to other counties, and there are numerous errors in his list and notes that require correction. The study of a representative collection of this magnitude presents an opportunity as it emphasizes the need for revision of the Surrey section and my attempt to provide this, though hampered by war-time restrictions on research and necessarily incomplete, will, I hope, prove useful to those interested in this branch of numismatics.

The collection was formed by purchases in different quarters, but a large number of the specimens appear from the accompanying labels to have come from the cabinet of the late Mr. Luther Clements, who was well known as a collector of the tokens of this and other counties.

The contents number in all 270 pieces, including 39 duplicates and 2 not belonging to Surrey, of which the large majority are in good

condition and clearly legible. There are 21 tokens not in Williamson's list,¹ and of these 11 are by new issuers, and there is one fresh place of issue—Limpsfield—unrecorded by him. The other places represented by new issuers are Barnes, Clapham, Croydon (2), Kingston (2), Lambeth, Merstham, Mortlake and Rotherhithe. These are described in their order in the list appended, which also contains descriptions of the tokens of another 11 issuers that have been recorded since Williamson wrote,² and emanated from Barnes, Capel, Croydon, Kingston (2), Richmond (2) and Rotherhithe (4). Capel is a second fresh place of issue unrepresented in his list.

He enumerates 53 places of issue in the county and the tokens of some 242 issuers thereunder,³ including corporate pieces issued by the towns of Chertsey and Guildford, so that if his figures required no other adjustment these additions would raise his totals to 55 and over 260 respectively. There are, however, some deductions to be made. Three of his places of issue must be deleted, viz. Malden, Petersham and Sutton, as the tokens attributed to them belong to other counties, and for the same reason his issuers must be reduced by 6, including those for the places just named and three others whose tokens are wrongly attributed to Epsom, Lingfield and Newington Butts. The result therefore is to reduce the number of places by one and to increase the number of issuers by 16.

The collection belongs to what is usually regarded as the classic period of the English token, which coincided very nearly with the third quarter of the 17th century. On the execution of Charles I in January 1649 and the consequent lapse of the royal prerogative these unauthorised "coins" began to make their appearance and continued to be issued in increasing volume till shortly before their final suppression by Royal Proclamation in 1674. During this short period towns and tradespeople all over the country put forth huge quantities of this money of necessity to meet the lack of small change occasioned by the absence of a regal copper currency. Tokens of lead circulated as early as the beginning of the 15th century and at the opening of the period under notice some were struck in this metal which quickly gave place, however, to brass and copper. Only one leaden token occurs in the collection, that of Steven Theckston of Battersea.

During the later years of this period Surrey tokens, like those of other counties, developed a tendency to more elaborate design. Another and more striking development, which Surrey also shared,

¹ Including one wrongly assigned to London.

² Including one wrongly assigned by him to Kent.

³ Owing to some doubtful readings it is not possible to decide whether certain tokens in his list belong to the same or different issuers.

was the rise and spread of the halfpenny token after the Restoration. The earliest dated Surrey example appears to be that issued by John Kemp of Putney and Battersea in 1663, but after 1665 this denomination grew increasingly common while new farthing issues showed a corresponding decline.¹

These "arrant trifles" in spite of the contempt expressed for them by Evelyn and other early numismatists have long since fulfilled his prediction that they would "in after times come to exercise and busie the learned Critic what they should signifie, and fill whole Volumes with their Conjectures."² Their archaeological value, especially in the field of local history, is now fully acknowledged and they form a well-recognized and interesting, if minor, branch of numismatics.

William Boyne's *Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Scotland*, which appeared in 1858, aroused fresh and more widespread interest in the subject, and facilitated its study by cataloguing all known tokens under their counties and places of issue. A further impetus was given by Williamson's revised and greatly expanded edition of Boyne's work published 1889-91, which followed the same plan but added introductory accounts to many of the counties with copious notes on the tokens and their issuers. Those who desire further information on the subject generally and on Surrey tokens in particular should consult Williamson's edition, or the article which he contributed to *S.A.C.*, Vol. X (1891) on "The Trade Tokens of Surrey." His book is scarce and difficult to obtain, but his article gives an excellent account of the subject, with special reference to Surrey tokens, and will be found sufficient by most readers.

In compiling the list of additions and corrections which follows I have troubled a number of people for help and information of various kinds, and offer them sincere thanks for their generous response. To Messrs. A. H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., I am greatly indebted for the benefit of their expert advice on certain tokens and for their kindness in allowing me to consult the late Mr. A. H. Baldwin's notes on Surrey tokens, of which I have made full use. I also owe special thanks to Mr. C. E. Sexton for photographing, under difficulties, the tokens illustrated in the accompanying plate, a glance at which will show how admirably he has succeeded.

The numbers employed are those adopted by Williamson with the addition of a letter in the case of tokens not published by him.

¹ On the first of these developments see art. "Oxford Tradesmen's Tokens" by E. Thurlow Leeds in Vol. 75 of *Oxford Historical Society*; on the second, see art. by J. B. Caldecott, "Sussex Seventeenth Century Tokens" in *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXIII (1911), p. 304.

² John Evelyn, *Numismata, A Discourse of Medals*, London, 1697, p. 16.

The letters B, P and W when used in the notes stand for Boyne, Penfold and Williamson. *O.* signifies the obverse side of a token, *R.* the reverse side, *l.* left, and (*Baldwin*), information derived from Mr. Baldwin's notes. Readings are from specimens in the Penfold Collection except when otherwise stated.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ABINGER.

1. Florence Webb. This reads FLORRANCE. "Thomas Webbe and Florentia Milborne" were married at Wotton 4 Novr, 1644. He was buried at Abinger 1659.¹ She and the issuers of other Surrey tokens, *e.g.* nos. 38^A, 47, 64, 97 and 220, who are known to have been widows, disprove W's remark (p. 1109) that women issuers were "probably single women."

BAGSHOT.

2. William Moore. The reverse is dated 1669.

BARNES.

- 2^A. *O.* IN [—] SET. BANCE—I S B
R. IN.BARNES.CHANDLER—Shield with Carpenters' Arms. ¼
 From a specimen in Richmond Public Library.
 The names Bance and Bounce are found in the Richmond Parish Registers for the latter half of the 17th century, but not in those of Barnes.
- 2^B. *O.* IAMES.EDWARDS—Malt shovel.
R. AT.BARNES.1660—I A E (Plate III, no. 1.) ¼
 He was assessed for 7 hearths, 1664.
4. The issuer's name on this variety reads EMBERTON. For 3 it is given as EMBERY, followed by AT, probably a misreading of 4. Thomas Emerton was assessed for 4 hearths, 1664.
7. Timothy Marley. This reads HARLEY and agrees with 6 save for the initials on the reverse. A token with the same reading as 7, except of the place-name, is put by W under Baldock in his Hertfordshire list, no. 12, due no doubt to a blundered reading.

BATTERSEA.

9. John Kemp—For OF read OR. (Plate III, no. 2.) This and no. 10 by the same issuer are two of the rare instances

¹ *S.R.S.*, No. XXV (1927), pp. 100, 172.

of tokens bearing the name of more than one town. Here the address given is "in Putney or Battersey." The only other Surrey example is no. 210 (*q.v.*), the token issued by Will Kemp with the address "in Putney or at Parsons Greene."

12^A. O. STEVEN.THECKSTON—^{.T.}S|G

R. WHIT.LYON.BATTERSEY—Lion rampant l.

From Mr. Baldwin's notes. Of lead like 12 and by the same issuer.

BEDDINGTON.

13. Robert Hiller. The P specimen agrees with W's description as corrected in his Errata at end of Vol. II except that Surrey reads SURRY, a common spelling at that period.

BLECHINGLEY.

15. Joseph Buttre. This does not exist (Baldwin), and should be deleted.
16. Richard Mills. The name reads MILES.¹

CAPEL.

19^A. O. DAVID.COOPER—1666

R. OF.CAPELL—D C

Published by W. Gilbert in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th Ser., Vol. VII (1927), p. 365. David Cowper of Capel was assessed for 2 hearths, 1664. Cowper is of course a common variant of Cooper.

CHERTSEY.

- 22^A. William Burnett. Another undated variety reads :

R. CHIRTCEY.IN.SURRY—W M B

CLAPHAM.

31^A. O. WILLIAM.SMALPEECE.AT.THE—Hart lodged l.

R. WHITE.HART.AT.CLAPHAM—W A S ¼

The name is much worn and has been read Smalness and Smalfield, but is almost certainly Smalpeece. William Smallpeece of Clapham was assessed for one hearth, 1664.

CRANLEIGH.

34. William Diddlesfold. The P specimen has several flaws and the reverse shows signs of having been struck from an altered die. The C of CRANLEY looks like a converted F and the

¹ Cf. U. Lambert, *Parish History of Blechingley*, Vol. II, London, 1921, p. 441.

figures 16 are faintly discernible at the end of the legend. William Didlesfold of Fareham, Hants (W no. 63), issued a similar token dated 1658, and these indications suggest that he later moved to Cranleigh and issued 34 from the same dies after the place-name had been altered and the date eliminated on the reverse.

CROYDON.

- 38^A. O. DORATHE.EATEN—Ewer or beaker.
R. AT.CROYDON.1666—D E ¼
- 38^B. A mule, struck with the same obverse and a fresh reverse which reads :
AT.CROYDEN.1671—HER HALF PENY (Plate III, no. 3.) ½

She was the widow of Thos. Eaton, brazier, and evidently continued the business after his death. As "Widdow Eaton" she was excused for 2 hearths, 1664. In 1661 and 1662 her husband and she were presented at Surrey Quarter Sessions for not attending church, and on other occasions for probably the same offence.¹

In her will dated 6 Decr. 1681, proved Jan. 1682 in the Peculiar Court of Shoreham & Croydon, she is described as widow of Woodside in the parish of Croydon (Reg. II, fo. 66).

- 39^A. The token of Nicholas Hatcher is described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII, Part ii (1930), 232. He owned a brewery in the High Street, and died 1673 and was buried in the Parish Church, where his epitaph described him as "gentleman," captain of a troop of horse under Charles I and Yeoman-usher to Charles II.

- 43^A. O. HENRY.MILLES—Man standing to l. working at forge.

R. IN.CROYDEN.1667—H M M

Henry Mills, smith, of Croydon was presented at Quarter Sessions, 1662, for recusancy in not attending church, and for using false weights.² He was assessed for 4 hearths, 1664.

The will of Henry Mills of Croydon, possibly this issuer, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Shoreham & Croydon Octr. 1670. (Reg. I, fo. 176.)

DORKING.

47. Elizabeth Bothel. Her Christian name reads ELZABETH.

¹ *S.R.S.*, No. XXXV (1934), p. 130; *ibid.*, No. XXXVI (1935), pp. 140, 177.

² *Ibid.*, No. XXXVI (1935), pp. 140, 142.



PLATE III



1



7



2



8



3



9



4



10



5



11



6



12



TOKENS FROM THE PENFOLD COLLECTION.

EGHAM.

- 57^A. O. STEPHEN.HALL.AT.YE—King's bust l. crowned.
R. IN.EGGHAM.1667—HIS HALFE PENY (Plate III,
no. 4)

Possibly this is also the correct reading of 57. The issuer's name was Hall not Erle as there given. In his *Addenda W* gives a variety with this name.

- 57^B. A variety of 57^A on which the name reads STEPHON.

59. George Fry. This reads WHIT not WHITE.

65. Mathew Terry, the issuer, was dead by 1672, so that the extract quoted by W from Feet of Fines, 1679, cannot refer to him. His wife's name was Ann.¹

EPSOM.

67. Elizabeth Amus. This also occurs on a larger flan. THE on the obverse is conjoined thus.
70. Alexander Peake. This should be deleted and transferred to Topsham, Devon. Mr. Baldwin remarks, "I saw one there which had been dug up in a garden in the main street in 1927." Apsom was a local perversion of Topsham.²

EWELL.

71. The correct reading is:

O. *Fardinando Downeing 1665* [in 3 lines].

R. OF.YEWILL.HIS.HALF.PENY—Lion rampant l.
(Plate III, no. 5) ½

W relying on a worn specimen gives the issuer's name as Dow and surmises (p. 1112) that he "was of Spanish or Dutch extraction," a conjecture which appears unfounded. Fardinand Downeing was assessed for 3 hearths, 1664. Ferdinand Duminge, doubtless the same man, was elected one of the constables of Ewell, 1660.³ He probably kept The Red Lion, an ancient inn in the village.⁴

FARNHAM.

74. Robert Frior. His Christian name reads ROB.

¹ F. Turner, *History of Egham*, Egham, 1926, pp. 226-7.

² J. E. B. Gover, A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Devon*, Part II, Cambridge, 1932, p. 454. There is a specimen in the collection.

³ *S.R.S.*, No. XXXV (1934), p. 29.

⁴ C. S. Willis, *A Short History of Ewell and Nonsuch*, Epsom, 1931, p. 40.

GODALMING.

- 86^A. *O.* HENERIE.CHITTIN—Shield with Grocers' Arms
R. IN.GODLYMAN—H E C

This was no doubt issued before 86 on which the issuer's name appears correctly as Chitty.

- 88^A. *O.* ROBERT.CHINTON.OF—Lady's dress with robe over shoulders
R. GODALMING.IN.SURRY—SALS MAN [in 2 lines] 2
1/4

(Plate III, no. 6.) In 87 and 88 the issuer's name is given as Clinton, probably a misreading. Robert Chinton, tailor of this town, was assessed for 2 hearths, 1664. His son, Robert, followed the same trade. Joane, his wife, was buried 25 Novr. 1661.¹

90. Henry Martin. This appears to be a misreading of 91, the token of Henry May, and should be deleted.
96. William Rawley. This token originated most probably from a misreading of 95 and must be considered doubtful. B gives it as 63 in his Surrey list following the description in Manning & Bray's list,² where the error in the name—Rawley for Rapley—appears.

GODSTONE.

97. This should read:
O. MARY.OSBVRN.OF—Shield with Grocers' Arms
R. GODSTONE.IN.SVRRY—M O

GUILDFORD.

127, 128, 129, 130. Thomas Wilmot. These form the interesting series known as "the Postman's token." The collection contains good specimens in brass of 127, 128 and 129,³ and one in copper of 127 which has been struck over the token of another issuer. On the obverse the date 165[7] is discernible, and the remains of an inner circle of cable pattern. On the reverse, below the little figure of the man with his staff and bag, can be seen the faint impression of an earlier device.

"Of their issuer," says W, "nothing is known," but suggests, nevertheless, on very inconclusive evidence, that he lived at Compton. He lived, however, at Shalford, which answers better to "neere Guildford," the address on the

¹ Cf. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX (1906), p. 140.

² *M. & B.*, Vol. III, App., p. cviii.

³ No. 129 is illustrated, Plate III, no. 7.

tokens, since Shalford village is within a mile of that town and the parishes adjoin, whereas Compton is three miles distant. He was charged for 3 hearths in Shalford, 1664, and the Registers of that parish contain entries of the christening of 5 of his children, all daughters, from 1655 to 1671, and of the burial of him and his wife as follows :

“ 1687 Febr. 22 Buried John Gad in woollen. Affidavit received Febr. 26.”

“ Ye same day Buried Thomas Wilmott. Affidavit received Febr. 29th.”

“ 1693 Octr. 25th Buried Ann Wilmott widdow in woollen. Affidavit received Octobr. 28th.”

It is not certain that the issuer was a postman. He may have been a chapman or carrier.

KENNINGTON.

136. Edmund Warren. This reads WARRIN.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

139. Joseph Bryan. For THAMES read THAMS.

140. Edward Buldwin. For KINGSTON read KINSTON.¹ The device consists of 3 salmons fretted in a triangle.

140^A. O. IOHN.DELAMAIN—Grocers' Arms
R. IN.KINGSTONE.1650—I M D

From Mr. Baldwin's notes. The issuer and his wife, Maria, were plaintiffs to the fine in 1675, quoted by W p. 1135, regarding property at Kingston, the defendants being John Feilder, the issuer of 141 and 142, and his wife Anna.

140^B. O. THOMAS.EDMONDES—Shield, with Arms: quarterly, 1, three lions passant gardant; 2, three fleurs-de-lis; 3, lion rampant l. and 4, a crescent.

R. IN.KING.STOE—1650—T M E

This is B's Kent no. 303 and W's Kent no. 366 where it is assigned, though doubtfully and for no apparent reason save the name, to the village of Kingston in that county. The evidence however establishes the claim of the Surrey town beyond reasonable doubt.² The name Edmonds with variant spellings is frequent in local records of the 16th and 17th centuries; in 1664 Thomas Edmunds appears as headborough of one of the liberties of Kingston. Specimens of the token

¹ This form of the name is sometimes met with in the 17th century. Cf. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX (1906), p. 190.

² It is assigned thereto in Manning and Bray's list, *op. cit.*

were found locally in 1921 and again in 1930 with nos. 141, 148 and 155 (Baldwin). The use of the royal arms suggests that the issuer kept the inn known as The King's Arms.

Mr. W. R. V. Baldwin has kindly supplied the following particulars of three varieties known to him. "Two pairs of dies" he states "were made for this token and three mulings of those dies."

140^C. *O.* Point of shield to E of EDMONDES.
R. Large N's. G touches inner circle. Some specimens show a die-break to right side of the mint-mark.

140^D. *O.* As no. 140^C.
R. Small N's. G not touching. Some specimens occur with a die-break under the initial M.

140^E. *O.* Point of shield to D of EDMONDES.
R. As no. 140^D.

It may be added that this and 140^A are the earliest dated Surrey tokens so far recorded.

141^A. John Feillder. This is similar to 141 except that the lettering is larger and the flan of halfpenny size.

145^A. *O.* RICHARD.HAMMOND.OF.KING—HIS HALFPENY R H
R. STON.BUCHARS.ARMES—Shield with Butchers' Arms. ½

Richard Hamond or Hammond, butcher of Kingston, was indicted at Croydon Quarter Sessions, 1661 and 1662 with many others, including Quakers.¹

148 and 152. W gives the Kingston Arms as "Three Salmon Hauriant," *i.e.* perpendicular, whereas they are naiant, *i.e.* horizontal.

148^A. *O.* WILLIAM LIDGOWLD OF—Crowned rose.
R. KINGSTONE HIS HALPENY—W M L (Plate III, no. 8) ½

The Rose and Crown inn, now demolished, stood in Old Bridge Street.²

John Lidgowld, possibly a son of the issuer, was bailiff of Kingston in 1709 and later years.

149. Henry Martine. For PENNY read PENY
153^A. *O.* IAMES.WIGHT.OF.KINGSTON—HIS HALFPENY I I W
R. THE.BARBORS.ARMES—Shield with Barber-Surgeons' Arms. ½

¹ *S.R.S.*, No. XXXVI (1935), pp. 93 and 129.

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVI (1901), p. xi. This token, of which there is a specimen in the collection, was published by W. Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 335.

"Mr. James White" was assessed for 2 hearths, 1664. He also issued 153 and 154. The collection possesses a very fine specimen of 153.

155. George Woodman. The reverse reads KINGSTOIN THEAMES and has a faint inner linear circle.

LAMBETH.

- 172^A. O. MICHAELL.WARDNER.AT.YE——Bust, to front, of Henry VIII with a cap.

R. IN.LAMBETH.HIS.HALF.PENY——M E W (Plate III, no. 9) $\frac{1}{2}$

This is evidently the same token as W's London no. 1636 where it is wrongly assigned to Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.

Michael Warner, probably the issuer under his correct name, was assessed for two hearths in Prince's Liberty, Lambeth, 1664.

LEATHERHEAD.

175. This should read :

O. EDWARD.SHALES.AT.YE.——Swan 1.

R. IN.LEATHERHED.IN.SVRRY —— HIS HALF-PENY $\frac{1}{2}$

W gives SHALLES and LEATHERHEAD, and the device as "A Crown," though the token is illustrated in his Surrey plate, no. 7. Until its demolition in 1936, The Swan was the leading inn here.

LIMPSFIELD.

- 175^A. O. IOHN.GRATWICK.1666——Swan 1.

R. IN.LIMPSFIELD——I K G (Plate III, no. 10) $\frac{1}{4}$

John Gratwicke of this parish was assessed for 6 hearths, 1664.

LINGFIELD.

177. John Knight. The Arms are those of the Mercers' Company.

178. Francis West. This belongs to Lindfield, Sussex, and should be deleted. It is repeated under that place as no. 120 in W's Sussex list.

MALDEN.

179. Mathias Tompkins. This should be deleted. It belongs to Maulden, Beds.¹ W also places it under Maldon, Essex, no. 232.

¹ See J. H. Blundell, *Bedfordshire 17th Century Tokens*, Newport, I.W., 1928, p. 47.

MERSTHAM.

- 179^A. O. THOMAS.CLEMENT—Shield with Grocers' Arms.
 R. GROCER.IN.MESTHAM—HIS HALF PENY T.C
 (Plate III, no. 11) $\frac{1}{2}$

In the Parish Registers there are several entries from 1671 to 1686 of christenings of children of Thomas and Phillis Clement.

180. William Shorter. For IN read AT.

MORTLAKE.

- 184^A. O. EDWARD.RAKENS—E E R
 R. OF.MORCLAK 1659—E E R $\frac{1}{4}$
 Edward Rakins was assessed for 6 hearths, 1664. He is described as "waterman."¹

185. William Thornton. The name reads THORNETON

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

193. This should read :
 O. IESPAR.PARTERIDG.AT.S^r—Lion rampant l.
 R. MARY.NEWINGTON.BUTTS — HIS HALFE
 PENNY 1666 $\frac{1}{2}$
195. This should be deleted. It belongs to Newington Green, Middlesex. See nos. 156 and 157 in W's list for that County.

PETERSHAM.

- 202 and 203. William Knight. These belong to Faversham, Kent, and should be deleted. They appear thereunder as no. 272 in W's Kent list (Baldwin).

PUTNEY.

210. Will Kemp also issued a token addressed Parsons Green alone which appears as no. 161 in W's Middlesex list. See also note to no. 9 *supra*.

PUTTENHAM.

- 218^A. John Wollaston. A variety dated 1667 reads OF for IN (Baldwin).

RICHMOND.

- 221^A. O. WILL | IAM | BAILY [in 3 lines].
 R. OF | RICH | MOND | 165[1 ?] [in 4 lines].

This octagonal lead token is described and illustrated in an article on "Leaden Tokens" in Vol. IV (1st Ser.), 1908, of *The British Numismatic Journal*, p. 320, and there said

¹ S.R.S., No. XXXIX (1938), p. 320.

to be "Probably of Richmond in Surrey," an ascription confirmed by the Parish Registers, which contain several entries relating to William Bayley, including his burial 11 Octr. 1661.

227. Robert King. The initials are R M K, not R E K as in W, and his remark that their position "is contrary to the usual

E

rule R K" is incorrect. The practice was to place the surname initial above the initials of the Christian names of the issuer and his wife as in this case. In readings the initials are usually given in one line in their proper order.

- 230^A. James Knowles. A variety of 230 dated 1671.

- 232^A. O. RICHARD.PRICE—Ship.

R. RICHMOND—R I P

¼

From a specimen found at Ealing and now in Richmond Public Library. The issuer is said to have been a timber merchant at Richmond. Mr. Baldwin read the reverse: IN.RICHMOND 1659—R I P.

- 234^A. John Skinner. A variety of 234 dated 1662.

RIPLEY.

236. Thomas Garforth. The reverse is dated 1669 and bears the sign $\frac{1}{2}$ after the initials, which are conjoined, in the field. W's surmise that the issuer was educated at Christ's Hospital because the arms of that school appear on 238 is not borne out by the school registers, as in those to 1655 his name does not occur.¹

ROEHAMPTON.

239. Walter Norwood. This is non-existent (Baldwin) and should be deleted, so leaving 240 as the only known issue.

ROTHERHITHE.

243. Mary Arnot. The name is KNOT and the device a form of the Bowen knot with exaggerated loops, and a fine inner border.

245. Mary Berry. The arms are the Carpenters' Arms (Baldwin).

251. Thomas Clifford. The device seems to be a roll of cloth, not of tobacco.

- 253^A. Thomas Cooper. A variety reads REDERRIFE (Baldwin).

- 256^A. O. IUDITH.DAVIS.IN.LOVE—Sun in splendour.

R. LANE.IN.REDRIFE.1666—I D (Plate III, no. 12) ¼

From a specimen in the collection. Published by W. Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 336.

¹ *Ex inf.* Mr. S. E. Winbolt.

- 275^A. *O.* HENRY.RISE.ON—Cannon.
R. REDRIFF.WALL.1665—H A R 1/4
- 278^A. *O.* IOHN.SHEWELL—Crowned rose.
R. IN.REDERIF[FE ?]—I M S
- 279^A. William Simons. A variety reads W F S
- 280^A. *O.* GEORGE.SMITH.ONE—Wheatsheaf.
R. REDRIF.WALL.BAKER—G E S 1/4
- 287^A. *O.* AT.REDRIF.WALL—Arms, lion to l. in chief, hulk below.
R. AT.YE.SHIPP.CAR^s.ARMS—I T W 1/4
- This and nos. 275^A, 278^A, 279^A and 280^A are from Mr. Baldwin's notes.

SUTTON.

288. Samuel Seeley. This should be deleted as it belongs not to Surrey but probably to Sutton, Plymouth, and had already been assigned to that town by W as no. 278 in his Devonshire section. He also placed it to Sutton, Cambridgeshire (no. 178). The treatment by B and W of Sutton tokens is curious and confusing and illustrates their habit of repeating a token under different places, often without warning.

WANDSWORTH.

302. Joseph Kele } For WANDSWORTH read WANS-
 303. James Stubington } WORTH in both cases.
 304. William Wolcockes. Omit E in surname.

WEST MOLESEY.

305. Robert Cortes. This reads ROBART.

WOKING.

307. James Collyer. The date is 1657, not 1553.
 308. Richard Garner. This reads GARNE^R and WOKING^E (Baldwin).